THE 903

# NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

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From THURSDAY, *March* 14, to THURSDAY, *March* 21, 1776.

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Mr. HALL,

*The following translation of a letter wrote by that brave Corsican chief,* Pascal Paoli, *while he was struggling with his valiant Corsicans for the liberties of their country, against the power of France and Genoa, breathes such genuine sentiments of freedom and public spirit, and is so expressive of the ardor, that, at the present day, warms the breasts of Americans, that I hope you will esteem it worthy a place in your useful paper.*

SIR,

YOU are, without doubt, acquainted with my true sentiments on the situation of our affairs. My character has not been that of a hero of romance, a *Quixote*, or an *Amadis*. There is nothing more real than the object I pursue: but if instead of a real object, I pursue a chimera, I am deceived indeed; yet my error shall not cause me to desert the common cause. What are for the most part the objects of our pursuits, but dazzling chimeras, which have no other existance than that which our lively and deceived imagination lends them; upon this principle I will pursue my first plan, and if that liberty which I seek is not to be found any where, I still shall account him my enemy, that will undertake to remove the delusion from my sight! let me enjoy this dream, which, to me, seems so much like truth.

The offers that have been made me are both injurious to me, and repugnant to that spirit of liberty, which circulates with my blood in my veins, and which shall circulate with it to the last drop. You little know the courage of the *Corsicans*, if you can believe they will ever submit to a foreign yoke. All the efforts of *Genoa* have proved ineffectual, against their valour and love of liberty; and shall we then submit to another power, that comes to offer us its chains! The rocks that surround me shall melt away, e'er I will betray a cause which I hold in common with the lowest *Corsican*. No; I never will betray my country, after having been the generous defender of it; if any man was capable of enslaving me, it would be the *Comte de Marbeuf*, and the king his master could not have chosen a more enchanting man: But you know, Sir, the price of liberty, like health, is only known when lost; they are the most precious enjoyments of life. Let the mean slaves of their masters wills fawn at their feet, and renounce the natural rights of humanity; as for me, I have learnt to be free; I know how to live so; and to die free I would sacrifice ten lives if I had them; I have but one, but that shall not survive my liberty. Be assured, Sir, I shall ever be immovable. Gold loses it splendor, when offered as the price of liberty. Honors are only able to dazzle fools, if they are not to be obtained but by renouncing the privileges of human nature. What does it signify to me that I am able to command a multitude of slaves, who shall come and humiliate themselves at my feet, if in a quarter of an hour afterwards, I am forced, in my turn, to humble myself at the feet of another, one degree higher than myself? If I fall the victim of liberty, I shall fall nobly, and teach others to sacrifice themselves to the common cause. Our love of liberty will subsist, even among the ruins of our country: it will be enlivened by fire, be born again of the ashes, and will grow tho' in irons. Of one slaughtered hero will be produced a thousand; and as *Tertullian* said of the primitive martyrs of the church, "*Their blood will be fruitful*, and *heroes* will never be wanting in *Corsica*."

AND MAY THEY NEVER BE WANTING IN AMERICA!

To the PRINTER,

THE *union* of these Colonies in this bloody contest with our angry brethren whom once we all loved as we do our father's house, is truly astonishing, the hand of God is to be acknowledged in it, as innumerable other instances; and I can't but think it is enough to to convince our[se]ves [illegible] considering all circumstances, nothing [illegible] united us, under heaven, but th[illegible] our cause, and the urgent *neces*[illegible] to have all that was dear to us.

There never wa[illegible]d invented by the father of lie[illegible]med at *independence*, while we were treated [illegible]ny measure as *brethren* or even as *children* in our minority. But, if our only alternative is *independence* or *slavery*, who can think we can hesitate a moment which to choose? What hope remains of *help* or favour from our *brethren* at home I know not; I see but very little. A French or Spanish war might give us respite; but if the *treasury* holds out, they may be bribed into a continuance of peace, for the *important* and *noble* purpose of enslaving America: So that any relief from that quarter is most uncertain at best. That we have lost many advantages already by delays is manifest! And what is now to be gained by them I know not. I hope and trust divine wisdom will direct our public counsels. But, sure it cannot be wisdom to lay still and give our enemies all the time they wish to prepare for our destruction.

The time is now approaching when we have reason to expect their utmost exertions. No doubt as soon [illegible]nir, they will begin again th[illegible]rning towns and cities, if [illegible]s God that as yet neither [illegible]n Colonies, have *finished* fo[illegible] *barous* as it is; but it rath[illegible]never, if it may be preve[illegible]nds of such *barbarians*, wi[illegible] which they boast) are *cruelties*, beyond the common size of all the barbarians we have been acquainted with.

And since we have nothing to depend upon, under HEAVEN, but our *union* and *vigorous exertions*, let us make the best of these, that whatever be the event, we may not reproach ourselves; but, having done all we can, commit ourselves to him that judgeth righteously.

*Union* and *fortitude*, all can see, are absolutely necessary. Don't let us *oppress* one another while we are groaning under it. This would be like thieves stealing while going to the gallows together. I am sorry from my heart to see any appearance of it. If continued, it threatens above all things to break our *union*. For their *Country's sake* and for *God's* sake, let neither the *merchant* nor the *farmer* take advantage of peoples necessities. Some of both, I doubt, have reason to blush and tremble.

Don't be dismayed at the enemies threats, to burn our towns, &c. they cannot do what they will. The heavens rule; but if they should, this is better than to lose all.

Above all, don't be frighted at the *expence*! remember, the question is, whether we have any *property*; and till this is decided, the *expence* is nothing to us. And suppose we should spend as much as the Country is worth, (which can hardly be supposed) it will not be lost, it will be still among us, if the Country be still our own; and we shall be worth, in a manner, as much as we are now, only property may be changed! The *expence* therefore is but the dream of a bugbear, and ought never to come into consideration, when *necessary*.

Upon the whole, let us be *humble*, *penitent* and *reformed*, don't only talk about it, but *do it*. And then, then, fear not, GOD will be with us, and glory shall yet dwell in our land.

AMERICANUS.

## PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, February 26, 1776.

*Resolved*, That no vessel loaded for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies, be permitted to sail until the further order of this Congress; and that it be recommended to the different Committees of Inspection, to see, that this resolution be carried into execution.

*Extract from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia.*

"With Capt. Brown, who had been thirteen weeks out, came passenger, young Mr. M'Kry, who returned without orders, the Bishop refusing to ordain a man belonging to a country of rebels. He says, an able American friend in London informed him, that it might with absolute certainty be relied on, the ministry intend to prosecute the war with the greatest vigour, that they were only prevented from concluding the agreement with Russia for troops, by the apprehension entertained of American cruelties to their prisoners of war, and that an infidious proposal would be made to the American General, to treat prisoners with mutual tenderness: And that the negotiation with Russia relied on this point when he came from London. Mr. M'Kry says, it was earnestly insisted on, that he should communicate this information to proper persons."

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

*A POEM, in nine books.*

I. This work will be contained in twelve sheets, making upwards of 350 pages 12mo.

II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon fine writing paper; will be contained in one volume, delivered to the subscribers neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the price of one dollar.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Poem, are taken in by J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia, Mr. J. Holt, New-York, Mr. W. C. Houston, in Princeton, Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth-town, Mr. J. Davenport, in Fairfield, Messrs. Greens, in New Haven, Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford, Mr. H. Hill, in Norwich, Mr. O. Otis, in Providence, the Printer of this paper, in Cambridge, Doctor J. Brackett, in Portsmouth, and by various other gentlemen in the principal towns on the continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work.——A further discription, and some specimens of it, will soon be published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*.

The Inhabitants of the town of *Charlestown* are hereby notified, that a committee is appointed by the town, at a legal meeting, to make an estimate of the loss sustained by said inhabitants during the present unhappy troubles; which committee purpose to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, innholder, in Menotomy, on Tuesday the 26th of this instant, March, at 9 o'clock before noon, and so from day to day till that business is completed. All the sufferers who have not exhibited accompts of their losses, are desired to send them as soon as possible to Mr. SETH SWEETSER, in Medford, that they may be duly noticed. NATHANIEL GORHAM, per order.

N. B. The town-meeting is adjourned to the 3d of April next, at one o'clock, after noon, to meet at Mr. Jere. Snow's, innholder, in Charlestown. Charlestown, March 6, 1776.

*For SALE, in the North Parish of READING, belonging to William Upton,*

*A fine large Farm, containing about 140 acres of land, with a house, barn and joiner's shop, and two wells near the door. The land is more than enough to keep 20 head of cattle. There is also 30 acres of wood land. The said farm is about a mile and an half from the meeting-house, and about 16 miles from Cambridge. For further particulars, inquire of William Upton.*

*Reading, March 2, 1776.*

*LOST, sometime in Feb. last, a gold necklace. Whoever shall find it, or shall discover its being offered to sale, is desired to leave word with the Printer hereof, and they shall be well rewarded for their trouble.* Cambridge, March 5th.

The Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS are notified, That the Lodge is removed from the Earl of Halifax tavern to Brother Nathaniel Folsom's, who is esteemed a friend to his country; where ALL SUCH of the fraternity have opportunity of assembling together in brotherly love. By order of the Society,

S. SHERBURNE, Master.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, March 6, 1776.

Taken up by me the subscriber, about the latter end of last September, a brown Horse, about 11 or 12 years old, trots and paces. JOSEPH FARROW.

Chelmsford, Jan. 29, 1776.

To be let, and entered the first of April next,

The seat of the Hon. Benjamin Prat, Esq; deceased, with fine gardens, and a variety of the best of English fruit trees, with a large farm-house, two barns, &c. in Milton, a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of choice land adjoining, well proportioned with ploughing, mowing and pasturing, with a large orchard, and a salt-marsh near the farm.—— Whoever desires to hire, may apply to Mrs. PRAT, at SAMUEL WELLS's, Esq; in Natick.

*See index, under Corsica, & Paoli, Vol. 2. See index under Towns, Country, Assembly, Congress Continental, & Provincial, riots, resolves, ruing of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies. Paoli died, and he afterwards accepted a pension from the corrupt English Court.*

*See list of Errata, page 976, & index, under Army British. See indexes under Army British. See index, under Fire. See index under Army British & Army of the United Colonies.*

# LONDON, Nov. 28.

*Tuesday Mr. Oliver made the following motion in the House of Commons.*

"THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House the names of those who were the original authors and advisers of the following measures before they were proposed to this House. 1. For taxing America without the consent of its Assemblies for the purpose of a revenue. 2d. For extending the jurisdiction of the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts. 3d. For taking away the charters of the province of Massachusetts-Bay. 4th. For restraining the American fishery. 5th. For exempting murderers from trial in America. 6th. For transporting accused colonists to England for trial. 7th. And most especially for establishing popery and despotism in Canada."

*On which motion Mr WILKES made the following*

## SPEECH.

*Mr. Speaker,*

THE address to his Majesty, which the Honourable gentleman has moved this day, is so essentially different from all other late addresses to the throne, that I own it meets with my hearty concurrence. I think it, Sir, of the utmost consequence to know the original authors and advisers of this pernicious and calamitous war, which has already deluged with blood a part of America, and spread horror and devastation through that whole northern continent. When so many provinces of the empire are lost, and the rest actually engaged in a cruel, civil war, we ought not to sit down in a criminal supineness. It becomes our duty, as the grand inquest of the nation, to find out and punish the delinquents by whose fatal counsels such ruin have been brought upon this convulsed, and almost ruined state. We owe it to the people at large, and several of us have it in express charge from our constituents. *see instructions.*

"We are, I fear, Sir, on the eve of an eternal, political separation from the western world, unless a very speedy reconciliation should take place. If the present motion meets with success, I am sure it will do more towards a sincere, lasting and hearty union with America, than all the captious and fallacious proposals of administration. The Americans will then believe we indeed desire a reconciliation with them, and they will at length begin to have confidence in our counsels, when they see the vengeance of parliament fall on the authors of our common calamities. The principles of violence and injustice, which have hitherto prevailed, they will see, if the House is really in earnest to treat, yield to equity and moderation, a negociation on fair, equal, and just terms may ensue, and a general tranquility be re-established in an empire, which is now shaken to its very foundation.

"I really think, Sir, this is almost the only method now left of extricating ourselves with honour and dignity from our present alarming difficulties. You have voted fleets and armies, and your supplies require greatly in the expensive estimates on your table. But the minister knows very well they are not equal to the mad project of subjugating the vast continent of America, nor do I believe the whole strength of this kingdom adequate to such an attempt. After a very bloody campaign you have conquered only one hill of heath, then a mile's circumference, for you were suffered to land as friends in the only sea-port we which you possess. Would he noble Lord, whom his Majesty has so lately raised to one of the highest civil offices, if he were first on a military service there, would he venture, even at the head of the whole British cavalry, to advance ten miles into the country? He would not, I am persuaded, be so rash as to make the attempt. And is any minister weak enough to flatter himself with the conquest of all North-America? The Americans will dispute every inch of territory with you, a train of most unfortunate events will probably ensue, and the power of recruiting, perhaps subsisting your forces at such a distance, be lost. After an unavailing struggle of a very few years, when the ruined merchant and manufacturer besiege your doors, you will perhaps think of assuming ambassadors to the general Congress, instead of your present wild and expensive job, and farce, of thirty commissioners with a salary of four thousand pounds each, to treat of peace, when there is no peace. *They did not come.*

"Yes, Sir, I think peace absolutely necessary between Great-Britain and America, and therefore I approve the present motion, as holding out the olive branch. The Americans are rapidly increasing in population, and in the knowledge of all the useful arts of life, even in the fashionable art of murdering their own species. The late worthy governor of Pennsylvania, declared at the bar of the other house, that the province now grew more corn than was sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, that they perfectly understood the art of making gun-powder, and had erected, it, that mills and other instruments for salt-petre had been erected with success, that the art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection as well as that of fabricating small-arms, and that they were expert in ship-building beyond the Europeans. He declared likewise, that single province had actually enrolled 20,000 men, and had 4000 minute-men ready on the first notice of any real danger. The authentic accounts of the preparations for the forming, training and disciplining troops in the Massachusetts-Bay and in Virginia are equally formidable, nor are they inconsiderable in the other united provinces. Every idea of force, therefore, on our side must a poor infatuation.

"All wise legislators, Sir, have calculated the strength of a nation from the number of its inhabitants the laborious, strong, and active. The population in most parts of America is doubled in the course of nineteen or twenty years, while that of this island is known rather to have decreased since the year 1692. The emigrations of late from the three kingdoms have been amazing and alarming. Our own people have fled in multitudes from a government under which they starved. It appears from the nicest calculations that many more of our fellow subjects have left this kingdom for America, never to return, than I believe administration has hitherto sent in their pay both of our fleets and armies never to return; in any considerable proportion I mean of the force sent. The Americans, Sir, are a pious and religious people. With much ardour and success they follow the first great command of heaven. *Be fruitful and multiply.* While they are fervent in their devout exercises, while the men continue an enterprizing and healthy, the women kind and prolific, all your attempts to subdue them by force will be ridiculous and unavailing, and be regarded by them with scorn and abhorrence. They are daily strengthening and if you lose the present moment of reconciliation, to which this motion tends, you lose all. America may now be reclaimed or regained, but cannot be subdued. *True!*

"Gentlemen, Sir, do not seem to have considered the astonishing disadvantages, under which we engage in this contest against the combined powers of America, not only from the distance and natural strength of the country, but the peculiar and fortunate circumstances of a young, rising empire. The Colonies, Sir, have not the monstrous load of a debt of above 140 millions like our Parliament, to struggle with, the very interest of which would swallow up all their taxes; nor a numerous and hungry band of useless placemen and pensioners to provide for; nor has luxury yet enervated their minds or bodies. Every shilling they raise will go to the man who fights the battles of his country. They set out like a young heir with a noble landed estate, unincumbered with enormous family debts, while we appear the poor, old, feeble, exhausted and ruined parent, but exhausted and ruined by our own wickedness and profligacy.

"Sir, I daily hear the Americans, who glow with a divine zeal for liberty in all its branches, misrepresented in this House, and the cheerful Minister diligent in propagating the most unjust calumnies against them. The noble Lord with the blue ribband told us, the liberty of the press was lost throughout America. The noble Lord deceives us in this, as in many other things. His intelligence can never be relied upon. The liberty of the press, the boasted birthright of Britons, is lost only in Boston, for his Lordship's ministerial troops are there only. The press is free at Watertown, but seven miles distant from Boston, at Philadelphia, Newport, Williamsburgh, and in the rest of North-America. I will give the House the demonstration. General Gage's foolish and contemptible proclamation against Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two worthy Gentlemen, and I dare to add, true patriots, declaring them rebels and traitors, while the General, Washington, Putnam, and Lee, with the naval commanders in chief, remained by him unnoticed, was reprinted in all the American papers. His letter likewise to Governor Trumbull and others, in which he most heroically spoke gives for his assent conceit as necessary for the 'protection of the army,' which we were taught to believe would look all opposition into submission, and the factious, and give security to the well affected, that letter too were faithfully copied, and I believe all the curious pieces he has issued will be found as exact in the Pennsylvania, Water-Town, and other newspapers, as in the Gazette published by his authority at Boston, which is as partial and false as that of Paris.

"The honourable gentleman, Sir, who spoke last, says, 'the present address is trifling, for we already know the author and adviser of all the late measures against America, that the noble Lord with the blue ribband will avow them, and has done it.' I wish to hear such a declaration. Will the noble Lord avow himself the adviser of only one of the late illegitimate measures, that of establishing popery and despotic power in Canada? The father of that monstrous birth, I thought, had prudently chosen to remain concealed. He likewise tells us, 'the motion now before us is coupled with nothing, and leads to nothing.' I will tell him what is ought 'to lead to, and be coupled with. I mean an impeachment, Sir, which I trust will follow, as the next motion of the honourable gentleman who spoke first in this debate. Whoever dic advise the measures lately pursued, which have lost half of our empire, I consider as a criminal of so deep a dye, that his head would be a just sacrifice to the honor of England and the peace of America. The word impeachment I hope will strike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and arbitrary minister, and that the noblest and most important prerogative of this free people, secured to us by our great deliverer, King William, in the act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, will soon have its full effect, 'that no pardon under the great seal of England be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament."

*The following is part of a piece published in one of the last Philadelphia papers.*

HE betrays an uncommon degree of ignorance of human nature, who thinks that a cordial re-union can take place between Great-Britain and any one of the United Colonies.—Slaves have been known to prefer servitude to freedom, but this has always happened where their masters used them exceedingly well. The moment ill usage and a disregard of their interest take place, the happiness of such a dependance and connection is gone for ever. Our connection can no longer exist on former principles.—These principles did not, nor could not protect us. They once existed, and what good did they do us; did they save us from our present troubles? I say therefore, if a re-union takes place, it must be on the principles of unlimited dominion on the one hand, and absolute submission on the other. They will sooner trust with you as independent states, than grant you all that is necessary to secure your privileges, while you acknowledge subjection. But granting they should be willing to grant absolute security, which they never will; the Colonies which have suffered least may reunite on these terms: Others, I am confident neither can nor will, until they are deprived of that foresight which distinguishes them from the lamb which licks the hand of the butcher. To imagine that three of the Southern and four of the Northern Colonies can ever re-unite on any other principle than that of absolute conquest is folly in the extreme.

Blood once shed puts a final period to all other accommodations; and the exciting a slave to cut the throat of his master produces a similar effect. A spirit once kindled by blood, can never be cooled but by the same, or a total extinction of its fire. And God is so far from defiling or expecting a friendly re-union and connection in such cases, that he has continually declared the contrary in every dispensation since the murder of Abel, by constantly repeating, "that he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." I therefore repeat it, that a re-union of most of the Colonies is now become impossible. Can any of the New-England Colonies ever be cordially united to Great-Britain? Can they ever approach their sea coasts without viewing with horror and indignation the ravages of her fleets and armies? Can Virginia, the Carolinas, or even New-York, ever be content with Governors appointed by the Crown? The day they can contentedly submit to such appointments, or such re-union, the spirit of freedom will forsake these Colonies. Freemen will never grow on such a soil. When this takes place, Great Britain may convert her African into an American Company of slave-traders, and send her ships to carry her *white negroes* to the West-Indies to work her sugar plantations. I have a better opinion of them, than to think them ripe for such a metamorphosis; I therefore conclude they will fight for independancy, and they will obtain it. On this account, an attempt of any of the Colonies to be re-united to Great-Britain, would be a very unwise and unhappy measure. A war twice fought always costs less blood and treasure than once effectually gone through. There are some, who knowing that a Republic well regulated is ever unfavourable to the ambition which aims to be aggrandized at the public expence, will make strenuous opposition to independency, and they would willingly dismember the Colonies rather than join in asserting it. To such I would throw out some cautionary observations.

1st. A division of the Colonies will not prevent the independance of those who stand out.

2dly. The provinces which submit will return to trade and agriculture, and consequently lose the use of arms, while they that stand out will be expert warriors.

3dly. The Continent will be divided into two distinct Empires or Republics, a Northern and a Southern: For assure yourselves, Virginia will never submit, and the Carolinas (if not Maryland) will join her.

4thly. While there is land to settle, and two Empires on the Continent, war will be the consequence.

5thly. When Great-Britain is so far reduced as to declare them independant, who will prevent the submitting Colonies from the resentment of incensed warriors, whom they deserted? Such Colonies will finally be divided between the two powers.

The man who traces these hints fairly, be he who he may, if he means not to sell his right to America, will be a strenuous advocate for independancy, and a united Continental Legislature.

SALUS POPULI

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

(3) They did send Commissioners, viz. Ld Carlisle, Robert Eden, Geo. Johnstone in year 1778, to join with the Commanders of the British Fleet & Army; but it came to nothing. (4) see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (5) see pa. 900. with the references. (6) see on the National debt, pa. 79, Vol. 2. (17) see indexes under Towns, Country, representation, Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, riots, resolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies. (a) see our rights, page 859, 1228. (b) see index, under Town of Boston. (c) see pa. 750. (d) see index, under Naval Affairs, & Officers. (e) see pa. 730, & indexes, under Letters. (18) see index, under Gage General. (19) The main Pillars of English liberties, viz. magna Charta pa. 790, 1050. petition of right, pa. 916. bill of rights, pa. 1058. Vol. 2. (20) see beginning of hostilities, pa. 723, &c. (21) see index, under Fire. (22) see index, under Virginia, &c.

(1) See Cruis, pa. 740, &c. & see Journals pa. 736. Vol. 1. Molas. Acts pa. 9. Vol. 2. & see index, under Admiralty Courts of. & see Act altering y^e Charter pa. 532. & see restraining Acts, pa. 721. & see Murder Act page 509. & see resolves of the Lords & Commons, page 436, 472. Vol. 2. & Act against burning Ships, pa. 176. & see Quebec Act pa. 659. (2) see indexes, under Addresses. (3) see Declaration of independency, pa. 971. (4) see list of Grievances pa. 971. (5) see english Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Cruis, pa. 740, & (6) see index under Men of War. (7) see indexes, under Army British. (8) see Bunker hill Fight, pa. 714. (9) Boston, see index, under Town of. (10) Ld Germaine, prime minister. (11) see index, under Congress Continental. (12) see indexes, under Numbers

*A Packet is arrived at New-York from England, but brings nothing very material; the following is all we can insert this week.*

LONDON, *Dec.* 21.

ETHAN ALLEN, a Col. in the provincial army, who was taken prisoner in Canada, and 40 other prisoners, are brought to England in the ship in which Mr. Brook Watson came, who brought the news of the taking of St. John's and Chamblee to government.

By a ship arrived at Briſtol from Quebec, advice it is ſaid had been received, that Montreal capitulated to the provincials the 12th of laſt month.

We hear that yeſterday at noon Gen. Burgoyne arrived in town from Boſton, with diſpatches from General Howe for government, which were immediately carried to his Majeſty at St. James's. It was ſoon after reported that they contained terms of accommodation. *Nonſenſe!*

It is ſaid that Gen. Burgoyne, who is lately arrived, has opened the eyes of the Miniſtry, both with reſpect to the perſonal courage of the Americans, and the number of troops which our army will have to beat [*them*] if this war is continued.

NEW-YORK, *March* 14.

Col. Ethan Allen, and 33 other priſoners taken at Quebec, were confined in irons, in the caſtle at Falmouth, and from thence taken out and put on board the Bolbey frigate which ſailed the 7th of Jan. bound for Ireland, to take on board troops for America, which by the beſt information that could be obtained were to conſiſt of ſeven regiments, under the command of Lord John Cornwallis, to be landed in Virginia, and accompanied by 20 ſhips of war from 20 to 50 guns, and that the King and miniſtry were determined to puſh on the war with the utmoſt vigour, and either enſlave or murder us. The Parliament were adjourned. The Empreſs of Ruſſia had refuſed her aſſiſtance in the diabolical work but a ſecond application had been made, to which her anſwer had not been received. Gen. Amherſt and Lord Howe, were the only Commiſſioners who had been concluded on before the parliament adjourned. The Commiſſioners are by no means to treat with the Congreſs, as choſen by the people, but with the Colonies ſeparately. [Or perhaps to ſave appearances, for every vile act will be ſaid to deceive, a Congreſs choſen for the purpoſe, ſolely, of treating with theſe Commiſſioners.] Beſides the influence, that through bribery, they might have in the choice of ſuch a Congreſs, it would ſeem to meet by their authority or permiſſion, and would not ſo much ſerve to leſſen the weight, and deſtroy the energy of our preſent Congreſs.] By the Reſtraining Act, all veſſels belonging to America, whether taken at ſea, in harbours, or at docks, were to be made prizes, and all the men taken in them were to be entered on the ſhip's books, as volunteers, and their deſertion puniſhed accordingly. *Thank not yet, this Act.*

WILLIAMSBURGH, (*Virginia*) *Feb.* 14.

General Clinton and Lord Percy are arrived in Hampton road, in the Mercury; it is reported they have with them the grenadier and light-infantry companies of four regiments, amounting to about 600 men, but have not landed them. &

*PHILADELPHIA, March* 9.

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, *February* 13.

"*An expreſs arrived here yeſterday from the back country, informing us that the Regulators and Tories are making head there, and intended marching to Cape-Fear, and from thence to Cape-Fear; I am of opinion that they will get well fleg'd before they reach Cape-Fear, provided they will fight. Our minute-men and part of the militia march to-morrow, and will join Col. Caſwell in Dobb's county, from which place he will march in two or three days with near a thouſand men under his command. Colonel Rutherford informed me this day that Col. Aſh, in New Hanover county, was on his march two days againſt the Regulators &c. with near two thouſand men. If three or four more of our Colonels, in this province, raiſe as many men, which I expect will ſoon be the caſe, they will be able to attack ten thouſand Regulators and beat them too, I think, as our men will fight with great reſolution.*"

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 21.

Laſt Sabbath the Britiſh army in Boſton, under General Howe, conſiſting of upwards of 7000 men, after ſuffering an ignominious blockade for many months paſt, diſgraceafully quitted all their ſtrong holds in Boſton and Charlestown, fled from before the army of the United Colonies, and took refuge on board their ſhipping. The moſt material particulars of this ſignal event are as follow:—About 9 o'clock a body of the enemy were ſeen to march from Bunker's-Hill, and at the ſame time a very great number of boats, filled with troops, put off from Boſton, and made for the Caſtle, which moſtly lay below the Caſtle. On the firſt diſcovery of theſe movements, the Continental army immediately alarmed, ſeveral regiments embarked in boats, and proceeded down the river from this place. About the ſame time two men were ſent to Bunker's Hill, in order to make diſcoveries. They proceeded accordingly; and, when arrived, making a ſignal that the enemy were evacuated, a detachment was immediately ſent down from hence to take poſſeſſion of it. The troops in the river, which were commanded by General Putnam, landed at Sewall's-Point; but they receiving intelligence that all the Britiſh troops had left Boſton, on which a detachment was ſent to take poſſeſſion of the town, while the main body returned up the river. About the ſame time General Ward, attended by about 500 troops from Roxbury, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Learned, (who marched and opened the gates) entered the town on that quarter, Col. Richards carrying the Standard. The command of the forces being then given to General Putnam, he proceeded to take poſſeſſion of all the important poſts, and thereby became poſſeſſed, in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, of the fortreſſes in that large and once populous and flouriſhing metropolis, which the flower of the Britiſh army, headed by their renowned General, and ſupported by a formidable fleet of ſhips of war, had, but an hour before, evacuated in the moſt precipitate and cowardly manner. God grant that the late worthy inhabitants, now ſcattered abroad, may ſpeedily re-occupy their reſpective dwellings, and never more be diſturbed by the cruel hand of tyranny! And may the ſite of that capital be never again contaminated by the ſtinking breath of Toryiſm. *But O tempo!*

The joy of our friends in Boſton, on ſeeing the victorious and gallant troops of their country enter the town almoſt at the heels of their barbarous oppreſſors, is inexpreſſibly great. The mutual congratulations and tender embraces, which ſoon after took place, between thoſe of the neareſt connections in life, for a long time cruelly rent aſunder by the tyranny of our implacable enemies, ſurpaſſes deſcription.—From ſuch a ſet of beings as the preſervation of property was not expected. And it was found that a great part of the evacuated houſes had been pillaged, the furniture broke & deſtroyed, and many of the buildings greatly damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that the houſes belonging to the Honourable Mr. Hancock, particularly his elegant manſion houſe, were left in good order. All the linen and woolen goods, except ſome that might be ſecreted, were carried off by the enemy. All the laſt and moſaſſes, which they could not, were deſtroyed. The enemy alſo deſtroyed great quantities of utenſils belonging to themſelves, which they could not carry away, ſuch as gun carriages, and other carriages of various kinds, houſe furniture, &c. together with a quantity of flour and hay. All their forts, batteries, redoubts, and breaſt-works, remain entire and complete; they left many of their heavieſt cannon, mounted on carriages, and ſeveral of them charged; all of them were either ſpiked up or had a trunnion beat off. They alſo left ſeveral of their largeſt mortars. Quantities of cannon ball, ſhells, numbers of ſmall arms, & other inſtruments of war, have been found in many parts of the town, thrown off the wharves, concealed in vaults or broken in pieces. In the fort on Bunker's-Hill ſeveral hundred good blankets were found. It is ſaid about 15 or 20 of the king's horſes have been alſo taken up in the town; & it is thought about the ſame number of Tories remain behind, all the reſt being gone with the fleet. (5)

We are told that the Tories were thunder ſtruck when orders were iſſued for evacuating the town, after being many hundred times aſſured, that ſuch reinforcements would be ſent as to enable the King's troops to ravage the country at pleaſure. Thoſe are many of thoſe deluded creatures, thoſe vile traitors to their country, obliged at laſt, in their turn, to abandon their once delightful habitations, and go they know not where! Many of them, it is ſaid, conſidered themſelves as undone, and ſeemed, at times, inclined to throw themſelves upon the mercy of their inſulted country, rather than leave it. One or more of them, it is reported, have been left to end their lives by the unnatural act of ſuicide.

The enemy, previous to their going off, ſcattered great numbers of crow's feet on Boſton Neck and in the ſtreets, in order to retard our troops in caſe of a purſuit; and with ſuch ſilence and precaution did they embark, that a great part of the inhabitants did not know it till after they were gone.——The priſoners, who were long confined in goal, were cruelly carried off in irons.

Our troops, the night before the enemy embarked, began an entrenchment on Nook's hill in Dorcheſter, which commands Boſton-Neck. This, it is thought, haſtened their retreat. They kept up a fire upon our men during the latter part of the night, and in the morning, 'till juſt before they went off, but without doing any execution. (13)

To the wiſdom, firmneſs, intrepidity and military abilities of our amiable and beloved General, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;——to the affiduity, ſkill and bravery of the other worthy Generals and Officers of the army; and to the hardineſs and gallantry of the Soldiery is to be aſcribed, under GOD, the glory and ſucceſs of our arms in driving, from one of the ſtrongeſt holds in America, ſo conſiderable a part of the Britiſh army as that which laſt week occupied the capital of this province.

Tueſday evening the enemy let fire to the block houſes and barracks at the Caſtle, and yeſterday they were employed at the ſame place in blowing up and demoliſhing the fortifications.

A part of the Continental army are now employed in fortifying Fort-Hill, in Boſton, to ſecure the town againſt any attacks which may be made by the enemy's ſhips of war.

Laſt Sabbath, a few hours after the army retreated from Boſton, the Rev. Mr. Leonard preached an excellent Sermon, in the audience of his Excellency the General, and others of diſtinction, well adapted to the intereſting event of the day, from theſe words in Exodus XIV. 25. *And took off their chariot wheels, that they drove them heavily; ſo that the Egyptians ſaid, Let us flee from the face of Iſrael, for the Lord fighteth for them againſt the Egyptians.*

The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of about 70 ſail, ſtill lay between the Caſtle and Nantaſket.

Laſt Friday five regiments of the Continental forces marched from this place for New-York. They were drawn up on the Common before their departure, made an excellent appearance, and went off in high ſpirits.

Two veſſels arrived at Portſmouth the beginning of this week, and brought in ſix tons of gun-powd.

The ſmall-pox has been found to be in about 6 or 7 places in Boſton; but we hear that all the people ſick with it were to be removed out of the town yeſterday, at the town expenſe immediately. *See index, under ſmall Pox.*

We have juſt learnt that between 4 and 500 pieces of cannon, 2 or 3000 buſhels of wheat, and a conſiderable quantity of coal, have been found in Boſton; alſo upwards of 20 horſes.

Laſt Friday night about 10 o'clock out of a barrack, belonging to Fort No. 2, in Charlestown, ſome accident took fire, and was conſumed.

*Died at Boxford, the 5th inſtant, the 36th year of her age, Mrs.* LYDE, *wife of Capt. Nathaniel Field Lyde, of Boſton.*

*On the 13th ult. Mr. Joſhua Bartlett Leverett, in the county of Hampſhire, had a ſon born, which named* MONTGOMERY.

*On the 18th of laſt month died at Gaſper, and on the 23d was decently interred, Doctor* SAMUEL REED, *in the 37th year of his age. He was the ſon of the Hon. Col. Reed, late of Ipſwich. He was poſſeſſed of an amiable diſpoſition, and ſuſtained an unblemiſhed character. As a phyſician, a friend, a citizen, a patriot, and a friend, he ſtood in an elevated point of light; and filled thoſe offices he ſuſtained, in their different departments, with honour and fidelity. He endur'd his laſt ſickneſs (tho' was ſhort, but ſevere) with Chriſtian fortitude; and he died bearing his teſtimony to the truth and importance of that ſyſtem of evangelical doctrines revealed in the Goſpel, and generally received by New-England churches. As he was univerſally eſteemed where known, ſo he is as extenſively lamented: But he has left an aged mother, a tender wife, and three ſmall children, to bewail the greateſt loſs they could ſuſtain in any one "Man in his beſt eſtate is altogether vanity."*

*On the 2d inſt. departed this life, at Ipſwich, after a ſhort illneſs, Colonel* JOSEPH GILBERT, *of thereon, aged 43 years.——He was conſcientious and exemplary in profeſſion and practice of Chriſtianity, in maintaining Family Relig and attending public Worſhip. He was fair and upright in his dealings, a gentleman of honour and integrity, and a zealous friend of the Liberties of his Country. A. God had given him ability, ſo gave him largeneſs of heart to relieve the poor, and to ſerve the public. He ſpared no pains and declined no danger in oppoſing the encroachments of our Rights.——Upon the general alarm on the 19th of April he marched with all expedition to Roxbury, at the head of a company of Minute men: And on the Memorable 17th of JUNE, at the requeſt of General WARD, he cheerfully riſked his life by daily paſſing and repaſſing Charleſtown-Neck, in the time of the firing a conſtant fire from the enemy's ſhips and batteries; & the late regulation of the ſtanding Militia, he was appointed by the General Aſſembly, firſt Colonel of a regiment.——In his laſt ſickneſs he was not alarmed at the approach of death, but manifeſted a good hope, through grace, of future happineſs. He has left a ſorrowful Widow and ſix Children to bewail their loſs.*

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, the 18th inſtant, between the ſubſcriber's quarters, at Mr. Inman's houſe, and Judge Trowbridge's in Cambridge, a greenish Morocco pocket-book, with ſeveral continental and provincial bills, amounting to between eight & twelve dollars, with a number of notes and other papers. Whoever finds the ſame, & will return it to the ſubſcriber as printer, ſhall have ſix dollars or the whole ſum contained in ſaid book.

PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT.

*Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.* NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, for the County of Worceſter, which were to be holden at Worceſter, in the County aforeſaid, on the laſt Tueſday of *March*, inſtant, by a Reſolve of the Great and General Court of this Colony, adjourned to the ſecond Tueſday of *June* next, the time by law next appointed for holding ſaid Courts at Worceſter aforeſaid. PERIZ MORTON, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

*March* 16th, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Loſt between *Fanuil-Hall Market* in *Boſton*, and *Cambridge Meeting-Houſe*, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of Continental and Maſſachuſetts Bills, the owners name and place of reſidence therein written. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it, ſhall have the above reward.

*Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay*, PLIMOUTH, ſs.

AT a Court meeting to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Nantucket & Dukes-County*, to be held at *Plimouth*, in the ſaid county of *Plimouth*, on Monday the 13th day of *April*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. of a Sloop called the POLLY, burthen about ſeventy five tons, commanded by *Sibeline White*: Of a Schooner called the INDUSTRY, burthen about eighty-five tons, commanded by *Charles Coffin*: Of a ſmall fiſhing Schoonier, burthen about fifteen tons, commanded by one *Burnſy*: Of a Ship called the HAPPY RETURN, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, commanded by *James Hall*: Of a Ship called the NORFOLK, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, commanded by *Jonathan Grendal*: Of a Sloop called the DOLPHIN, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Lot Norton*: Of a Brigantine called the ST. LAWRENCE, burthen about one hundred and fifty five tons, commanded by *James Coffin*: Of a Sloop called the SALLY, burthen about ſeventy tons, commanded by *George Middleton*: Of a Sloop called the LIVELY-LOCUS, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by one *Wayman*: Of a Sloop called the BRITANNIA, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Joſeph Hall*: Of a Sloop called the BETSEY, burthen about one hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by *William Heath*: And of a Ship called the HARRIET, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Wanſy Gaſſell*——All which veſſels, ſaid to be imployed in ſupplying the Fleet and Army, employed againſt the UNITED COLONIES, and taken and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnſtable and Briſtol* aforeſaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court aforeſaid; and trials will be had thereon, from day to day, until the whole are tried: And notice is hereby given, purſuant to the law of the Colony aforeſaid, to all perſons claiming property in any of the aforeſaid veſſels or cargoes, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, *Judge of ſaid Court.*

Taken up in Wells, in the county of Hampſhire, about the beginning of Feb. laſt, a Letter, on which there was no ſuperſcription that could be read; the writing inſide very pale, ſo that the ſubſcriber's name cannot be read, but the firſt name begins with the letter B. In ſaid letter was incloſed 32l. lawful money, ſuppoſed to be ſent by ſome perſon belonging to the army, as the letter was dated in Cambridge, the laſt of Jan. 1776. If the perſon who has ſent ſuch a letter will apply to Oſgood Carleton, quarter-maſter of Col. Sergeant's regiment, now at Inman's houſe in Cambridge, and deſcribe the bills, he may have them by paying for this advertiſement.

All perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of JONATHAN SERGEANT, or the eſtate of PHINEAS SERGEANT, late of Leiceſter, inholder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to JONATHAN SERGEANT, jun. adminiſtrator to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, in order to a ſettlement: And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtates are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. JONA. SARGENT, adminiſtrator.

Leiceſter, 6th March, 1776.

All perſons any ways indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Deacon JOHN CUTTER, late of Cambridge deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame with JOHN CUTTER, adminiſtrator of ſaid eſtate.

Cambridge, March 21, 1776.

Ran away, laſt Saturday evening, a Negro woman, named Nell, about 24 years of age, of a large ſize; carried off with her four gowns, viz. one brown homeſpun, one homeſpun linen, one black and yellow ſtuff, and a red and white calico; alſo a light blue quilted coat, red cloak, blue ſtriped, four yards of yellow tammy, and a black manteau. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and bring her to her maſter, ſhall have all neceſſary charges paid by me the ſubſcriber.

Woburn, Mar. 4, 1776. TIMOTHY WINN.

To be ſold at private ſale, on or before the firſt of April next, all the houſehold furniture of ETHAN WEATHERBEE, inholder, conſiſting of chairs, tables, beds and bedding, pewter, &c. likewiſe a cow, a ſecond hand chaiſe and harneſs complete, two ſwine, one good horſe either for chaiſe or ſaddle. Said Weatherbee's going off from the country is the reaſon of his diſpoſing of ſaid articles, which will be ſold cheap. Menotomy, Feb. 28. 1776.

Taken up by Samuel Draper, of Newton, a chaſnut-coloured mare, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a white ſaddle ſpot on her near ſide, and two white ſpots on her near ſide below the ſaddle. If the proper owner will appear, & pay all neceſſary charges, he may have her again.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Francis Brown, late of Danvers, boat-builder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts to Samuel Brown, of Newbury, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate. In order for ſettlement. Attendance will be given at the houſe of the deceaſed, the firſt Tueſday and Wedneſday in each month.

Newbury, Feb. 14, 1776. SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

A few hogſheads of very beſt Virginia Tobacco to be ſold by

Jacob Aſhton, at Salem.

(1) *See list of American rights, pa. 1089, 1229.* (8) *Fight at Lexington pa. 723, &c.* (9) *Battle at Bunker hill pa. 714* 864 814, 837 1048 (11) *See ſubſtance of it, pa. 931, &c.* (12) *See pa. 960, 985, 1001, 994.* (13) *See pa. 1004, 1006, 1026.*

*See index, under Army of the United Colonies.* *See index, under Canada.* *See index, under Army British.* *See index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies.* *See index, under Men of war.* *See List of Grievances pa. 971.* *This Commiſſion, did not come.* (10) *See index, under Congreſs, Continental.* (2) *It may call the Private Act not the reſtraining Act pa. 931, &c. & See index, under South Carolina, pa. 1003, &c.* (3) *See index, under Regulators.* (4) *See index, under Town of Boſton.* (5) *See a list of ſome of the refugees & Tories pa. 679.* (6) *John Taylor drowned himſelf.*

*Cambridge, March 14th, 1776.*

## This Day will be OPENED for SALE,

At the sign of the blue Anchor,

### A general assortment of Merchandize.

Among which are,

YARD-wide and 7-8 fine hollands, cambricks, lawns and muslins, white Barcelona and a variety of other silk handkerchiefs, stamped and check linen and cotton ditto; neat figured velvet patterns for waistcoats, stamped on buff and other colours; printed velvets; white, buff, scarlet, claret and other colour'd velveteens and corderoys, thickset of various colours, white and colour'd silk, worsted and cotton hose, black cotton denim, black silk breeches patterns, buff worsted ditto; scarlet, crimson, blue, brown, black and white broad cloths; shalloons, buttons, twist and silk, damascus and other striped silks for waistcoats, blue and grey manchester and castings, an assortment of coloured ribbons, black Sattin ditto for hair, mens and boys leather breeches, mens Slack ditto, callicoes, cravats, womens gloves, nankeen patterns, ostridge, writing paper, worsted and silk caps, knives and forks, pewter spoons, shoe and knee buckles, razors, inkstands, pocket-books, garters, combs, pins, needles, &c. &c.---A number of neat silver mounted hangers, and a few silver watches.---Also the following books and pamphlets; Practical Disquisitions, in 3 vols. Military Instructions, a voyage to Boston, a poem on the Rising Glory of America, blank and receipt books, &c.

Those who intend to become customers are desired to apply soon, otherwise they may be disappointed, as the whole will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail.

Those gentlemen that engaged a number of hangers are desired to be early in calling, or they may lose the advantage of a first choice.

P. S. It is expected the sales will be ended one day new week.

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To be SOLD,

Feather beds, mattrosses, a new brass kettle, large pots and iron kettle, a two gallon copper tea-kettle, large spiles, a few pairs of quart decanters, vinegar crewets, gilt tumblers, cream-coloured delph plates, stone and delph dishes, one dozen round-about chairs, two high-back ditto, old arrack in bottles, cyder drawn off per barrel, brandy, good dumb fish, a few legs of pork, corned, fitted for smoak house, neats tongues corned, English heaveret hats, with a small assortment of English goods. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, at his shop, near Messrs. Hyde & Company's, in Cambridge.

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To be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Wyman, the sign of the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge, on Thursday the 4th day of April next, sundry household furniture, belonging to the estate of Richard Foster, Esq; late of Charlestown, deceased, consisting of feather beds and bedding, tables, looking glasses, and a number of other articles, too many to be enumerated.-----The sale to begin at 9 o'clock before noon.

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Bath serges, scarlet ratteens, Bath coatings, flannels (white) wilton, green and blue baize, swanskin, middling and superfine broad cloths, fustians, shallons, tamies, salemanoes, velvets, spotted velvets, harrateen, damascus, cambricks, hollands, checks, worsted and mull'd hose, kilmarnock caps, cambleens, womens stuffs, serge denim, corderoy, glaz'd linen, black everlasting, worsted hose, womens black silk and worsted mitts, sealing wax, Little's assorties, ivory small-tooth combs, prints, scales, nuts and needles, fans, knottings, Scotch lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, taylors thread, white threads, fine pelisses, gauzes, sattins, modes, stay laces, worsted knee garters, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, tapes, shoe and coat bindings, hair combs, hair pins, plated stock and knee buckles, quality biddings, a neat assortment of ribbons, Dutch lace, crewels, ---- fame lace, black laces, callicoes, sewing silk, death head and basket buttons, metal bu tons, shoe and knee buckles, penknives, brass ink-stands, shoe and knee chapes, ink-powder, Jack-knives, silk twist silk and linen handkerchiefs, a few yards of Prussia gold binding, a few yards of gold lace, childrens Morocco shoes, pepper, nutmegs, and a number of other articles, to be sold by

### JOHNSON & PHILLIPS,

At their store a little Westerly of Lt. le Cambridge meeting house, on the main road from Roxbury to Watertown.

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To be SOLD

### At the SHOP next to the HATTER's,

in MEDFORD,

A few dozen caulking irons, stock locks, brass knob locks, block tin tea-pots, brass chaise nails, six-penny brads, hand saws, augers, planing irons, hunting whips, large pewter basons, brass cocks, crockery ware, viz. plates, butter boats, tea-pots, sugar bowls, and a large turreen dish.---A variety of beaverit and felt hats, steel spring sauffers, brass fluted candlesticks, large and handsome, brass scales, twenty double gross yellow metal buttons, leather breeches, a few pair rich brocaded and sattin shoes, paper hangings; with many articles of English piece goods.---Also, one piece of black hair seating, for chair bottoms, &c. &c. &c.

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### AMOS THROOP,

Opposite the Court-House in Providence,

Has for sale, a general assortment of drugs and medicines, among which are, Hooper's and Anderson's genuine pills, Bateman's drops, genuine Turlington's balsam, essence of pepper mint, much approved in pains of the stomach, British oil, &c. &c. &c.

At the above place may be had by the quantity, Jesuits bark, if soon applied for; as also, by the quantity, some of the best rhubarb ever brought into the country; also, mace, cinnamon and cloves by the large or small quantity.

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A general assortment of West India Goods to be sold at the new store opposite the Mason's-Arms tavern, Cambridge.

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Genuine Brazil Tobacco in Bales, a Box of best Turkey chatarch Flour, raisins, loaf sugar, Jamaica sugar, arrack, coffee, West India and New England rum, Molasses, Brandy, Steel, To be sold by

### CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

near the blue anchor, Cambridge.

at the same place may be had an assortment of broad cloths, kerseys, serges, shalloons, tammies, cambletts, calamancoes, hosiery, silvertta, with a variety of brassiery wares, on the most easy terms.

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To be sold, a Farm in Wrentham, containing about one hundred acres, well wooded, with a suitable proportion of tillage, pasturage and mowing, with a dwelling-house and barn, half a mile from Mr. Mann's tavern. Said farm will be sold together or in parts, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Mann, or of Mr. James Fisher, of said Wrentham.

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Ran away from the subscriber, on the 24th of February, a Negro fellow, named Jack, of a small stature, has lost his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a blue coat, with large white buttons. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to the subscriber in Stoneham, shall have three dollars reward.

JOSEPH BLANEY, jun.

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SAMUEL & HENRY WILLIAMS of Salem, have for sale, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace by the pound or less quantity. Also, Coppers, White Linnens, Check do. &c. &c. &c.

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To be sold, the rigging and sails of a brigt. of about 150 tons, with cables and anchors and boat, one new 13 inch cable, with a parcel of junk, and a copper stove. Inquire of Daniel Parker, or Capt. Edward Jarvis, at Salem, opposite the Friends Meeting-House.

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Deserted from the Continental Army, sometime in January last, Moses Abbot, of Pepperrelborough: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to Camp, shall be well rewarded, and

*& See cinder remainder Flesh British & See inder & under Army British & See cinder, under Army of the United Colonies & See the Alk pa. 836. & See the Fight at Bunker Hill, pa. 711, & at Lexington, pa. 723, &c.*

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in Worcester, and I. THOMAS, in *Worcester*,

### LOW'S & STEARNS'S

## ALMANACKS,

For 1776.

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To be SOLD or LETT,

A farm with a large dwelling house, convenient for two families, and a barn, with seventy or eighty acres of land chiefly under improvement, for plowing, mowing and pasturing, and a good orchard on the same farm, lying in Grafton, two miles North-ward of the meeting-house in said town. ---The conditions may be known at the Premises or by BENJAMIN WILLARD now at Medford, Watch-maker.

Said WILLARD has for sale, Gold and Silver WATCHES, also Capsuls for Watches by the gross or dozen, main Springs for Watches, Steel Chains, Keys, &c. Also, some very good eight day Clocks, some Musical and Spring Clocks with neat Mahogany Cases for the same, &c.

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Wanted to hire, a house, or an end of a house in CAMBRIDGE, for which a good rent will be given.---Enquire of the PRINTER or of JOHN BOIT near the Church.

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To be sold by JOHN DENNIE,

At his store in Little-Cambridge,---The following articles, viz.

Broad cloths, brest do. Devonshire kerseys, scarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, everlastings, breeches patterns of all colours, fine double caribletts, calimancoes and prussianets, durants and tan mits black and white silk crape, ditto alopeen and bombazine, hatband and widow's crape, men's and boys worsted hose; pelong velloes, sattins,--blue, green and pink; men's and women's gloves,--white, black and claret; 7-8 and yard-wide Irish holland diaper; check, linen, knotting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd lawn, yellow holland, green shalloon, women's and children's stays, quilted coats, fine lawn bordered aprons; yellow, green, blue, white and a variety of ribbons and tarrets; scarlet small lace of different sorts; white and black bone lace; crewels, silk hair & mohair; white, yellow and Battenal buttons, ditto silk and hair, ditto bascet for surtouts, diffsilver and gold wrought, a variety of sleeve buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe and knee buckles fine ricut sorts, ivory and horn tobs of various sorts, women's fans of various sorts, nun's thre and garttering, clasps for necks or pocket books, ink powder, sling wax jack-knives and razors, snuff-boxes, snuff by the cake.---Also a compleat assortment of Liverpool ware, viz. Queen's ware, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cream do. mustard do. bowls, pans, dishes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white stone plates and wh. wineg sser, tum lers, mustard-pots, cups and saucers, fallund many other articles.

N. B. At the sa store is sold, Jamaica, West-India and New-England rum, sandy, molasses, brown and loaf-sugars by the hogshead or smaller quantity; Fyal, Teneriffe and Malaga wines by the quarter &c.; also coffee, chocolate, coppers, logwood, rosin, chalk, whale-bone, raising, allspice, Florence oil by the flask, salt, salt fish, rice, Spanish brown; a few barrels of flour, &c.

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Whereas we the subscribers have been heretofore appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Martha Whipple, late of Ipswich, deceased; and not being able to adjust the claims in the time appointed for that purpose, the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; Judge of the probate wills for the county of Essex, has allowed a further time of six months, from the 6th of February, 1776, to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims; accordingly this is to give notice to said creditors, that we the subscribers will attend our business on the second Tuesday of this and the four following months, from three of the clock to six in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. George Adams, innholder, in Ipswich. Feb. 1776.

JOSEPH APPLETON, ELISHA WHITNEY, Commissioners.

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Cambridge, March 5, 1776.

LOST, yesterday, a pocket-book, containing twenty-one dollars in paper money, and several notes, one of ten pounds, two of four pounds odd shillings, and one of forty shillings, with several other papers of value. Any person having found said pocket-book, and shall deliver it, with the money and papers, to the printer hereby, or to the subscriber at Natick, shall be intitled to a reward of ten dollars, paid by me,

JOHN McGRAH.

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*Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Essex, ss.*

A Brigt. named the Henry and Esther, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by one Nellis, and said to be improved in supplying, or otherwise used in the service of the fleet and army employed against the united colonies, & taken & brought into the county of Essex, together with her cargo and appurtenances, is libelled in the court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, or Essex; and a trial will be had thereon at the said court, held at Ipswich, in said county of Essex, on the last day the 28th day of March, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon. And this notice is hereof, pursuant to the laws of the Colony, that the owners of said vessel, and any concerned therein, may appear and shew if any they have, why the said vessel and go, and appurtenances, should not be condemned. TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

(Judge of said Court

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*of the Massachusetts-Bay, Essex, ss.*

he court erected to try and condemn is that she be found infesting the sea coast of America ught into the counties of *Suffolk, Middlesex or Essex*, to *Ipswich* in the said county of *Essex*, on Thursday the *March*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will a justice of the capture of a ship called the *Nancy*, burthen two hundred tons, commanded by *William Wood*; and one called the *Nasby*, burthen about one hundred and commanded by *John Robinson*. At the same court to be *ich* aforesaid, on Friday the 29th day of *March*, 1776, r of nine in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of of the sloop called the *Rainbow*, burthen about sixty manded by *Samuel Perkins*. All which vessels, said to be in supplying the fleet and army employed against the Un es, and taken and brought into the county of Essex aforesaid, r with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in aforesaid, and will be tried at the times above mention Of which trials this notice is given, pursuant to the laws of colony aforesaid, that the owners of the aforesaid vessels, or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any have, why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun. *Judge of said C*

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MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

*In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1776.*

WHEREAS by a resolve of the General Court, passed Dec. last, all officers and soldiers who were on the *April*, and 17th of *June* last past, engaged in battle with ministerial troops, and suffered loss of clothing, arms and ac trements should upon application made to the General Court, sufficient evidence of their having sustained such loss, be com fated; and whereas the delaying to exhibit said accounts may occasion fraudulent and imposition:

*RESOLVED*, That all officers and soldiers, who sustain loss of clothing, fire arms, ammunition, &c. by being engaged battle with the ministerial troops, on the 19th of *April*, and of *June* last, are hereby notified, that unless they shall exhi particular account of their losses to this Court, on or before second *Tuesday* of the next sitting of the same, they will be debarred of the benefit of compensation, and that this resolve printed in the Watertown, and Cambridge news papers, weeks successively. Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speak

In Council, February 22, 1776. Read and Concurred. *Perez Morton*, Dep. Sec

Consented to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B. Greenleaf, | Jed. Foster, | Jabez Fisher, |
| W. Spooner, | J. Palmer, | B. White, |
| T. Cushing, | John Taylor, | Benjamin Lincoln, |
| Caleb Cushing, | Ethal Taylor, | Moses Gill, |
| John Whitcomb, | S. Holten, | Michael Farley. |

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To be SOLD or LET, and entered upon immediately

A Farm in the second parish in Mend about half a mile from the Rev. Mr. Frost's meeting-ho miles from Cambridge, on the new post-road from Cambr Hartford, containing about one hundred acres of choice la proportioned for mowing, pasturing, orcharding, tillage and land, and is fenced in fifteen separate inclosures, chiefly good stone wall, with two dwelling-houses thereon; one house, 5 rooms on a floor (almost new) with a large barn warehouse, chaise-house, granary, two good wells, &c. with works for the manufacturing of pot-ash and salt-petre commodious for a private gentleman or trader. A tav been kept at said place for almost 20 years past. Any pe chusing to purchase or hire the above, may know the te applying to WILLIAM JENNISON, of said town, owner premises. Mendon Feb 22.

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To be sold by THOMAS HARRIS & Co

At their shop opposite the South College in Cambridg

Silk handkerchiefs, linnen do. blue na baize, half thick, velvet, mens worsted hose, black and calamanco, thread per pound, wide and narrow bindings, white drilling serge, red plush, shalloons, ivory combs buckle brushes per dozen; chest, desk, table and tru files; chest, desk and table hinges; wood screws, brass na pound, plated shoe and knee buckles, pinchbeck do. sleev of most sorts by the card, shoe and knee buckles, cha tongues by the dozen, fiddle-strings of all sorts, jack-kn razors per dozen, shoemakers knives, pincers and sliv stamped awl blades and shoe-tacks per gross or dozen, t spike gimblets, smaller do. pins, white chapel and comma by the hundred, barbers hair-pins, pewter and tin wa snuff-boxes, tobacco do. womens black silk mitts, black attin, black alamode, black, blond lace, worsted and garters, nankeens, damascus, cambrick, black crevats, bl ---Cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, Jamaica spir hogshead, loaf sugar and coffee per hundred, &c. &c. &c.

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LOST, two setts of Dutch bills of exch supposed to be dropped out of a pocket-book; one is 650 guilders, thirteen weeks sight: The other, as re be recollected, is for 153 guilders and 14 Stivers, d weeks sight. Whoever finds said bills, and gives noti Minister hereof, or to Benj min Willis, of Haverhill, h right owner may have the bills, shall have six dollars Haverhill, 26th Feb. 1776. BENJAMIN

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(2) see indexes, under Numbers